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The JOURNAL of Phi Rho Sigma

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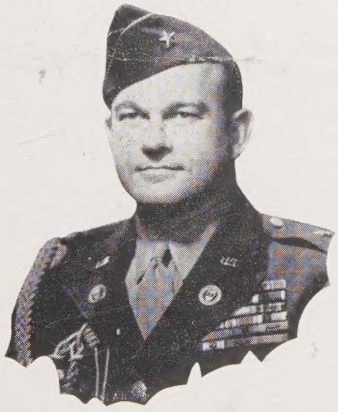
Thoughts on An Army Medical Career

By BRIGADIER GENERAL WALLACE H. GRAHAM, Eta
Personal Physician to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C.; Professorial Lecturer on Surgery, George Washington University.

Dr. Graham entered active service in United States Army April 4th, 1941 as 1st Lt.; advanced through ranks to Brigadier General, September 12th, 1946. Honors and Awards: 5 major campaigns in E.T.O.; Bronze Star; Purple Heart; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France; Distinguished Service Medal, Great Britain; Orange-Nassau Order, Netherlands; Croix de Guerre with Palm, France; Order of Leopold with Gold Palm and Croix de Guerre, with Palm, Belgium; Order of Military Merit, Degree of Commander, Brazil. He is a Fellow of The American College of Surgeons and of the International College of Surgeons. Cancer research is one of his particular interests.

The last war sometimes was described as a "war of engineers." It well may be that the next war, if and when it comes, will be more appropriately designated as "a war of doctors." Both descriptions, I feel, are inappropriate.

War always will demand the coordination of all the services acting as an integrated unit for the one ultimate objective — destruction of the enemy. But, from time to time, relative importance of specialized activities will change. For the past century the responsibility of the Army Medical Corps has grown from war to war, and there is little doubt that in any future conflict it will be more important than it ever has been in the past. There are dire predictions of things to come of which we have no certain knowledge.



BRIGADIER GENERAL
WALLACE H. GRAHAM, Eta

We can meet our responsibilities only by keeping abreast of every possible development, particularly in the sciences and techniques of medicine. Upon our ability to "keep the army fit to fight" may well depend ultimate victory or defeat. It is not a pleasant responsibility, this—of trying to look ahead through the darkness of the gulf that separates us from the next great clash of nations. To meet it we require the best that the medical profession can provide for us, both in techniques and in professional skill.

What can we offer in return for the life services of a man who has made a heavy investment in education and is young, active, and ambitious? I think we should stress first this opportunity for service, this opportunity to help mold the future, perhaps to save humanity itself in the next great catastrophe of devastation that falls upon the world. It is a motive that should appeal especially to the medical man with whom ideals of service rank first. If they did not he would hardly be worthy of his profession.

But, in addition, the Army must offer, and in fact does offer, some extraordinary advantages for a medical career. Few physicians look forward to a life free of economic responsibility. In the past, the young man beginning practice often experienced starvation years before his reputation became established. The Army Medical Corps offers from the beginning a steadily increasing income with assured security.

On entering the service as a first lieutenant, annual pay, with rental and subsistence allowances, amounts to $5,004 a year if the officer has dependents and $4,572 if he has no dependents. These amounts are increased automatically after each three years of service and with each promotion in grade up to $9,744 for a colonel with thirty years' tenure. There also are financial returns not included in the pay check. The officer has the privileges of commissary and post exchange, and on permanent change of station, he is given free transportation for his family and household goods. He receives annual leave with pay accumulative at two and one-half days a month, with a maximum credit of sixty days. Full pay is allowed while on sick leave. The officer is retired at three-fourths pay in case of permanent physical disability, or at the age of 60, or after 30 years' service. This averages about four and one-half per cent on an investment of $100,000. There is

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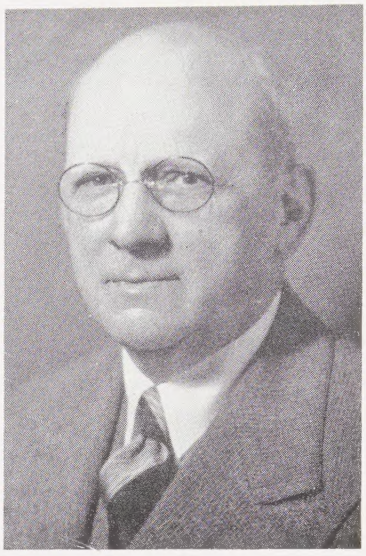
Prominent Phi Rho Honored by Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Dr. George H. Kress, Los Angeles, for many years an outstanding figure in the work of the Los Angeles County Medical Association and the California Medical Association, as well as in ophthalmology, was a guest of honor at the ninety-first annual convention of Sigma Alpha Epsilon at Mackinac Island, where he was elected Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon, succeeding General Carl Gray, Jr.

As an undergraduate student at the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Kress became a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity in 1892, writing one of its still popular songs in 1894; compiling a history of the fraternity in 1903; and being author in 1932 of a playlet, "The Founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon," which is reproduced each year in the leadership school of this largest of the Greek-letter orders.

Dr. Kress, a member of Delta Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma at the University of Southern California, received his B. S. and M. D. degrees from the University of Cincinnati in 1899. After internship and residencies in Ohio, he left Ohio to take up practice in Los Angeles. Postgraduate work in eye was largely in Vienna. Dr. Kress was a staff member of the Los Angeles County General Hospital for more than thirty years, being chief of its eye service for some twenty-five years.

From 1905 to 1909 he was secretary of the faculty of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, then taking a similar position in the newly created Los Angeles Medical Department of the University of California. He was dean of the Los Angeles Medical Department, University of California, from 1914 to 1938, when he gave up active practice in ophthalmology to become Secretary-Treasurer of the California Medical Association, with headquarters in San Francisco. He continued in that position until 1946 when he became Historian of the State Association, returning then to Los Angeles. During the years 1927-1946, he was editor of "California and Western Medicine," writing every editorial that appeared in the State Association's Journal during those years. In the California Medical Assocation he had the unusual distinction of serving on its Council continuously for a period of thirty-nine years, taking office first in 1907 and being re-elected for three-year terms until 1927, when, as editor, he became an ex-officio member until May, 1946.



GEORGE H. KRESS, M. D., **Delta**

Dr. Kress has always maintained an active interest in public health work. In Los Angeles he was one of the founders of the Milk Commission of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, serving as its Secretary for twenty-five years, and then becoming President, after which he retired from that activity. He sponsored and drafted the first anti-smoke ordinance for Los Angeles in 1907, and at the present time is chairman of the Smog Committee of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. Under two governors, he was a member of the California State Board of Public Health, resigning when he became Secretary-Treasurer of the California Medical Association. He served as President of the Los Angeles County Medical Association; was President of the Los Angeles Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and in 1916 was President of the California Medical Association, being now the senior living ex-President of the California Medical Association. In the College of Medical Evangelists, one of the five class A Medical Schools in California, he had the chair in eye diseases and is now emeritus professor of Ophthalmology in that institution. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a Senior Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. At a number of annual sessions of the American Medical Association, Dr. Kress was a member of its House of Delegates, and is also listed as a former Vice-President of the American Medical Association.

Louisiana Society for Crippled Children

The Louisiana Society for Crippled Children held its Annual State Convention at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, Saturday and Sunday, November 22nd and 23rd, 1947.

Dr. F. L. Jaubert, Delta Omicron Alpha, New Orleans, President of the Society, presided.

Dr. Waldo Treuting, Delta Omicron Alpha, President, State Department of Health, New Orleans, presented a paper entitled "Crippled Children Services."

"Socialized medicine is another Utopian scheme to convince the American people they can get something for nothing."

—J. C. Penney

Chapter and Alumni News

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ALPHA CHAPTER, FOR THE HALF YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 6, 1947

President, Robert Thomas; Vice President, Howard Hoskins; Secretary, Richard Roos; Librarian, William Richardson; Alumni Secretary, Warren Jenkins; Treasurer, Paul Kerr; Class Representatives to the House Committee: Sophomore Class, John Ollinger; Junior Class, Richard Powers.

Scholarship Committee, Thomas Davidson, Warren Bearce. Social Committee, Frank Frable, Thomas Shearer. Athletic Committee, Ralph Spears, Donald Brock. Pledge Trainer, Arthur Ratko.

Richard K. Roos, Secretary.

At the banquet of the first Pan-American Congress of Pediatrics in New York, July 12th, Drs. Joseph S. Wall, Washington, D. C., past-president of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and Clifford G. Grulee, Alpha, Evanston, Illinois, executive secretary of the academy, were presented with the Carlos J. Finlay Award for their contributions to Cuban sanitation and public welfare. Dr. Grulee is one of the stalwarts of Phi Rho Sigma. A former president of the Grand Chapter, he has always been active and alertly interested in the welfare of the entire organization.

On the program of the state meeting for the Medical Society of Wisconsin, October 6th to 8th, at the Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee, under the presidency of Dr. Charles A. Dawson, were listed two prominent members of Phi Rho Sigma: Robert M. Zollinger, Omega, Columbus, Ohio, "Management of the Acute Gallbladder"; and Nathaniel G. Alcock, Alpha, Iowa City, "Neoplasm of the Adult Kidney."

Dr. Harold L. Hickey, Alpha, 934 Republic Building, Denver, Colorado, has recently been made professer of Otolaryngology and Head of the department at the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colorado.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

WELCOME

At the time of publication, Delta chapter has extended its hand to fourteen new pledges from the entering class at the U. S. C. School of Medicine, and also to four others from the present second year class. Much credit is due the energetic efforts of of the sophomore members of Delta for their success in securing more than half as many pledges as the rest of the fraternities combined. Those of us in the junior and senior classes regret that our schedule and locale of operation are not such that we can offer the sophomores more assistance in rushing activities, but we sincerely hope that the school will see fit to consolidate its four years in the not too distant future, alleviating this and many other problems.

The roster of first year pledges includes W. G. Frasher, D. A. Gish, R. W. Goodnow, M. Homann, S. F. Hutson, E. O. Lewis, W. N. Moquin, T. G. Mortarotti, I. C. Nason, K. E. Orr, W. G. Thompson, W. R. Torrance, F. D. Wilbur.

Neil Moquin has been chosen by his fellow pledges as their group chairman. Added to the list of sophomore Phi Rhos are A. Mason, G. Lewellyn, H. Brown and W. Bailey.

Several additional men in the freshman class are still seriously considering pledging Phi Rho, according to reliable and "usually well informed quarters." More news of that in the next issue of Delta Doings.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALUMNI NEWS

October 24, 1947

From President Raoul Esnard's Race Horse Breeding Ranch:

My dear friends:

With the rejuvenating, androgenic, stimulating vapors of pregnant mares' urine pouring into our nostrils, the minds of the executive committee were impregnated, and ideas for the coming Founder's Day Banquet were born.

Besides honoring the founders of our great fraternity, we must recognize our task of encouraging young men to prepare for their future. We must teach them that in this country where our profession still enjoys freedom, the situation demands responsibility, wisdom, and understanding; humor and kindness. This requires more energy than many of us have been using. I am backed up in this crusade by a quotation from that famous sage, Ciba, who says, "Such strength as a man has, he should use." Unquote.

Another school year has begun, and alumni dues of $3.00 are again due. I tell you, the stimulating vapors of President Raoul Esnard's Horse Breeding Ranch are not enough to finance this here organization. This is a big institution—or should be.

The Founder's Day Banquet will be held November 7th at the Jonathan Club, 545 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, at 7:00 P. M. Those who choose to come at 6:30 will be happier. Something new and different should arouse you from your lethargy. The entertainment will be professional. The cost to you, dear friends, will be $4.50. It would be more but for the government, who is subsidizing us. Make checks payable to the Secretary-Treasurer and food and a seat will be made available for you, Reservations should be made by November 5th.

Fraternally,

Al Henrich,
1401 South Hope Street,
Los Angeles 15.

P. S. Carriages may call at 10:00 P. M.

WAYNE UNIVERSITY

Here is the news to date of the activities of Epsilon Chapter at Wayne University.

We began our new program of formal monthly dinner meetings last May 31st, by giving Dr. William J. Stapleton, Jr., a farewell party. As you already know, Dr. Stapleton retired from active medical education at the end of this past school year. Dr. Stapleton honored the gathering with an interesting and very amusing talk on the practice of medicine in Detroit during the early 1900's. We were very pleased to meet and greet Drs. Arthur Erkfitz, Russell Alles, Norman Clarke, Albert Nickels, Fred Hyde, Jr., Stan Zelaski, and George Stump, alumni members who turned out for this meeting.

After the summer adjournment, we resumed our activities this fall with a social meeting in the form of a potluck dinner on September 28th, at the home of Alumnus Dr. Clifford Loranger. Besides offering his home for the evening, Dr. Loranger contributed to the after-dinner entertainment with movies of his trip through the West this past summer.

On October 28th, we held our regular dinner meeting at the Whittier Hotel. Alumni members present at this meeting were Drs. William Stapleton, Jr., Grover Penberthy, Clarence Candler, Arthur Erkfitz, Robert Moehlig, Walton Rexford, George Stump, and Walter Wilson, Jr. Highlight of the evening was a talk by the guest of honor, our National President Dr. Paul L. McLain. Dr. McLain explained the development of a National Fraternity from local chapters, the purpose of the Grand Chapter in such an organization, and applied this to Phi Rho Sigma in particular. Alumni members present recommended that a copy of this talk be in the hands of each and every chapter.

Of course, with each new school year that all important event of "rushing" rears up. Epsilon held its first of two scheduled rush parties on the evening of November 7th. This party was in the form of one of our regular dinner meetings to show the prospective pledges the manner in which we operate. We were very

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of Phi Rho Sigma

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Address all communications concerning the JOURNAL to the Editor, and correspondence concerning the Fraternity in all other matters to Dr. C. H. William Ruhe, Secretary-Treasurer, 533 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

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The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.

Medicine has a double stake in the economic health and sanity of the country. First, as physicians, we are particularly concerned lest the panacea purveying pollyannas wreck the most comprehensive and efficient system of medical care the world has yet known. We realize that system isn't perfect, and we are making rapid and successful strides to improve it. Second, as citizens, taxpayers, and rearers of families, we are vitally interested in expanding and facilitating the operation of our free enterprise economy, which has far outstripped any other means yet devised in terms of higher living standards for every one within its scope. We are thoroughly aware that our economic system, likewise, is not perfect, but we do know it is capable of constant betterment, provided basic fundamentals are always kept in mind.

In a forthright, frontal attack directed at the grass-roots of economic illiteracy, the Foundation for Economic Education has recently been organized, with headquarters at Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. The purpose of the Foundation is to promote a better understanding of the freedom thesis, and to provide its proponents with live, factual data to be used in dispelling the fogs of economic fallacy.

Mr. Leonard E. Read, the Foundation's President, resigned as Executive Vice-President of the National Industrial Conference Board to assume direction of this project. In addition to being a well trained economist, he is a thoroughly experienced, practical, business man who knows what it takes to fill pay envelopes. He has gathered around him an outstanding staff of researchers, writers, and lecturers, each thoroughly qualified to interpret in words which we can understand the basic physiology of economic and political freedom.

Medicine should welcome with open arms another capable ally in a battle of almost innumerable fronts and far too few fighters who understand the issues involved.

Phi Rho Sigma Scholarship Awards*

Today we honor the Founders of this school. It is my privilege to honor the memory of Dr. **George James Dennis** and to express on behalf of the Medical Alumni our appreciation and gratitude to Mrs. Dennis. The Phi Rho Sigma Scholarship awards and their perpetuation were made possible by the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Dennis.

It was the desire of Dr. Dennis that some stimulus for scholarship be made through his medical fraternity, and that the awards embrace the entire student body. It is regrettable that he did not live to see the fruition of his wishes.

The first awards were presented on Founder's Day, October 2, 1945.

A bronze plaque hangs in the Archibald Church Library which carries the names of the individual winning students and the name of the winning fraternity.

The three awards given each year are as follows: (1) A cash award is presented to the student who has maintained the highest scholastic average during his first three years at Northwestern University Medical School.

Richard E. Weeks—93.32
(average for three years)
$100 Bond

(2) The second award is offered to the National Medical Fraternity on the campus which has maintained the highest scholastic average during the preceding year. A framed certificate is presented to the fraternity.

Phi Beta Pi Fraternity—85.91
(average for past year)

(3) Another cash award is given to the man who is chosen by the winning fraternity as the one who has contributed most toward winning the award. The names of the fraternity and individual winners are placed on the plaque and each receives a certificate of recognition.

Jack C. Cooley—92.04
(average for past three years)
$50 Bond

**Presentation remarks by Dr. Frederick W. Merrifield, President of the Medical Division of Northwestern University Medical School. September 30, 1947.*

"It is to labor and to labor only, that man owes everything of exchangeable value. Labor is the talisman that has raised him from the condition of the savage, that has changed the desert and the forest into cultivated fields; that has given us plenty, comfort and elegance instead of want, misery and barbarism."

—J. MacCulloch

"The hottest places in Hell are reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

—Dante, 1265-1321.

Industrial Medicine as a Career

By ROBERT M. GRAHAM, M. D., Mu,
Director, Department of Sanitation and Surgery, The Pullman Company, Chicago, Illinois; Chairman, Grand Council Committee on Laws.

The Editor has asked me to discuss briefly the specialty of Industrial Medicine. Very briefly, one could say such a specialist is a physician who devotes his time and energies to the practice of medicine partly or entirely within an industrial setting. Whether he is in private practice, caring for employees in an industrial community, a part-time attending physician or surgeon to small industrial plants, a full-time executive of a large industrial organization, or a specialist dealing with injuries or diseases incident to industry, such a physician would be practicing medicine in industry.

It has been facetiously said that a specialist is one who learns more and more about less and less, while a general practitioner is one who learns less and less about more and more. On this basis, a hard-working industrial physician might be said to be one who is required to learn more and more of the application of medical and surgical knowledge and of public health principles, for the practice of industrial medicine covers these things, and more. With the advance of technological and sociological changes in industrial developments and practices, new problems are continually arising that run the gamut in the fields of basic sciences, medicine, sociology, engineering and law. I might even say that some religion is involved.

ROBERT M. GRAHAM, M.D. Mu

Industrial medicine is not a new specialty. Bernardini Ramazzini (1633-1714) was probably one of the first physicians to devote a considerable portion of his time to the study of the relationships of occupations to diseases. In 1700, he wrote a treatise, "De Morbis Artificum Diatriba." This he later augmented by additional studies, in which is found the first published report on "writers' cramp" as an occupational disease (Legge). However, the occasional recognition of the connection between disease and occupation dates back to Hippocrates, and observations on disease from mining and other hazardous exposures were made as early as the 15th and 16th centuries.

Before World War I, American industrial physicians were chiefly concerned with the frank injuries occurring in industry, and their care, thus limiting the work largely to the field of surgery. Prior to this, certain industries, such as the railroads, had found it advisable to use periodic examinations of certain of their employees in hazardous occupations in order to safeguard workers and their associates and to prevent serious accidents due to "man failure." Organized safety drives to prevent injuries started about 1912.

Increasing recognition by leaders in industry, government, and labor, as well as in the medical profession itself, of the problems of health and welfare of the worker, has led to Federal and State regulations applying to the prevention and care of industrial injuries. More recently these same bodies have also concerned themselves with the more insidious industrial diseases arising from occupational exposures. Most States have now adopted regulations covering this second type of disabilities, as it has become more generally recognized that such diseases may interfere with the life, health, happiness and productive capacity of the worker. It seems, partly because of the pressure of governmental agencies, of labor groups, and of laws penalizing industry for accidental injuries and diseases arising in and because of an individual's occupation, that there has been an increasing demand for physicians by industries in recent years. However, experience has proven that the application of a well-rounded program of medical supervision and care within an industry is one way of obtaining more efficient operation and of providing a more secure position for the worker.

As in other medical specialties, prevention is one of the most important aspects in industrial practice. Applicants for work are commonly required to pass a preplacement physical examination to determine whether they are physically qualified for safe and satisfactory placement in their selected occupations. At this time, as in later observations of employee groups, it is possible to do a good public health job, by discovering incipient or early diseases, such as tuberculosis, and by giving indicated advice for further care. As the man or woman enters employment, in collaboration with the safety engineer, the industrial hygiene engineer, and other supervisors, they are instructed in their duties and the working environment is checked to see that safe practices are applied and hazardous procedures controlled. Workers in known or alleged hazardous occupations may be examined periodically to see that their health is not impaired, especially by their occupational exposure.

One recent demonstration of the importance of prevention

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Where a Rainbow Rests in a Crock of Gold

By HARVEY G. McNEIL, M. D.
Delta, Los Angeles, California
Member Executive Medical Board, California Hospital.

All mankind seems engaged in a search for information which might lead to the whereabouts of that key which would unlock the treasure chest containing the crock of gold which was at one time discovered at the end of a solar rainbow. I am sure it must have been found and very carefully hidden, as I did not hear of its having been turned in at the request of the New Deal. And all this you would distribute to our recent graduates in medicine, with just a little effort garnished with a lot of wishful thinking.

Now this is a very fine idea, but until the keeper of Fort Knox opens his heart I am afraid our young medicos will have to seek their solace in a more practical sphere and perforce pass up the sweet dreams of lunar rainbow attraction.

HARVEY G. McNEIL, M. D., **Delta**

Of course, it is not gold which you would wish to distribute, but you would like to pass out the assurance of an adequate compensation for the years of effort spent in preparation for professional medicine, and that it be in a medium best suited to the recipient.

Certainly it does not take a meteorologist to determine the way the wind is blowing at the present time; or a student of history to measure the depths of recent social changes. Even since the most recent graduate entered school the build-up in his behalf has been equaled only by that rolling stone, which now has gathered so much momentum that there is not an hour in the day when medical topics are not broadcast from the street corners, in the press, and on the radio; and the doctor is in the driver's seat. There may be an osteopath-coachman, and a political out-rider, or two; but the coach is filled with good old American public who want a safe and well-educated driver who will, in a sober and honest discipline, use the whip when necessary to keep the leaders in line.

These generalizations may not satisfy the ambitious student who can see only the pitfalls, and is fearful of the social changes which threaten our mode of practice. However, we should remember that as much as some of us may dislike the proposals, they are, at the same time, only another means to get more of our services.

It matters little whether one chooses to go into general practice, or select a specialty, if a little discretion is shown in the company one keeps, and the proper location is found.

As it is now about fifty years since Delta offered me the chance of an association which has been pleasant beyond all expectations, I would strongly urge every member to cultivate that which has been so enjoyable to me.

For a number of years it was my privilege to watch over the efforts of the interns at California Lutheran Hospital, and it was always with confidence that I could assure them of success within the limits of their determination and physical strength; as that was the history of all of our previous graduates. You remember that squib in "The Doctor":

"Money is honey,
my little sonny,
A rich man's joke
is always funny."

Well, as you know, I am in no position to joke too seriously about the fish that got away, but advice is still cheap and there is a rule I would like to pass along: Never buy anything which has to be sold to you; and remember that bargains are the fruit of patience.

Formulae for success are legion, but there are none I like better than one in a letter to John Alleyn by our Ben Franklin:

"Be studious in your profession and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous and you will be happy. At least you will, by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences."

Maybe that is the key to the crock of gold.

Marriages

Arthur G. Cannon, Chi, and Elizabeth Louise Frishkorn were married November 12, 1947.

Dr. John W. Glenn, Chi Chapter, was married to Miss Marcia McGinley on November 27th, 1947.

"Socialism is a means for allocating the fruits and blessings of poverty."

—Rukeyser

WAYNE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 3)

pleased to meet the greatest part of this year's eligible freshmen at the Whittier that evening. Also present to give us a hand were Drs. Fred Hyde, Sr., Arthur Erkfitz, Gil Anderson, William Stapleton, T. K. Gruber, Joseph Trombley, and our guest speaker, Dr. Grover Penberthy. Our second party will be a social affair at the Grosse Pointe Hunt Club on December 13th.

Our officers for the academic year are: Wayne Montgomery, President; George Kochis, Vice-President; Al Boyajian, Secretary; Al Phelan, Treasurer.

AL BOYAJIAN, Secretary,
Epsilon of Phi Rho Sigma,
Wayne University,
College of Medicine,
Detroit 26, Michigan.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Ralph M. Waters, '12, **Kappa,** who was given the gold medal last year for his contributions to medicine, has recently been decorated with the Order of Vasa from King Gustav V of Sweden. In 1944 he was awarded the Hickman Medal of the Royal Society of Medicine in London.

Harry D. Piercy '15, **Kappa,** who addressed our last Convention on Chapter House Financing, and Mrs. Piercy, have assembled and given to the Western Reserve Historical Society a series of 11 Pichard Warren miniature rooms. The series is a family history of one of the Pilgrim Fathers, Richard Warren, and 12 generations of his descendants. They show how these forebears were housed, clothed and fed. Even timepieces from 1620 to the present are faithfully reproduced in miniature.

Dr. John A. Toomey, Kappa, of Cleveland, was recently named president of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dr. George R. Herrmann, **Zeta,** Professor of Medicine, University of Texas Medical School, addressed the Beverly Hills Medical Society on the evening of September 30, 1947, on the subject of "Coronary Artery Disease."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Dr. C. W. DelPlaine, Theta Tau, who practices surgery in Minneapolis, Minnesota, past master of University Lodge 316, F. & A. M., and Educational Lodge 1002 of Minneapolis, was recently honored by that organization at a dinner at University chapter hall.

Carston L. Jacobson, grand master of the grand lodge of Minnesota Masons, announces the appointment of Dr. DelPlaine as grand representative of the grand lodge of Nova Scotia to the grand lodge of Minnesota.

Dr. DelPlaine, who served in the Canadian army and the Royal Flying Corps in Europe and Africa in World War I, received a selective service medal for five years' work with the selective service board during World War II.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

George J. Kastlin, Lambda Phi, spoke before the Latrobe Academy of Medicine on "The Early Recognition of the Anemias and Blood Dyscrasias in Relation to Treatment," on November 12, 1947.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

With the price of labor at its present height those chapters living in rented houses often find the owner reluctant to make improvements or repairs, or find such improvements very limited. We have found a workable solution to this problem by making agreements with the owner of our house so that he furnishes the material such as paint, lumber, or cement, and we furnish the labor.

Active members of Mu Chapter stayed a few days to a week after school was out last spring and returned a week early to work with materials furnished by the owner. As a result all the basement floors, including dining room, hall and recreation room were repainted. The entire first floor was refinished. The floors were sanded, filled and waxed, giving the appearance of newly laid floors. A good share of the study rooms on second and third were repainted and woodwork revarnished.

An arrangement of this type has three advantages. First, more extensive improvements can be made, due to appreciable reduction of expense by elimination of the expense of labor. Second, work accomplished by the chapter itself is appreciated more. Third, by all members of the fraternity working together, a feeling of unity and fraternity spirit is established which helps the fraternity to become a more closely knit organization.

IRVING L. SPRATT, Secretary,
Mu Chapter.

UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA

Pi Chapter, Indiana University, initiated six men on the 10th of October at a banquet in the Riley Hotel. The following men were initiated: Robert M. Cullen, Wilson L. Dalton, Fred W. Dierdorf, Merlyn A. Grant, Ralph L. Hopp, Theodore C. Person.

The split campus presents an unusual problem to our Chapter. In order to become acquainted with the freshman men it is necessary to make a fifty mile trip to the Bloomington campus. On October 16, letters were sent to all freshman men containing the objects and purposes of Phi Rho Sigma and inviting them to meet the active members of the Chapter at a meeting in the Indiana University Union Building on October 24th. There was an enthusiastic response to the invitation. Thirteen actives went to the meeting. In keeping with the practice of presenting an educational medical program, an obstetrical film was shown.

A banquet is scheduled on December 12th in Bloomington for interested members of the freshman class, actives, pledges, and alumni.

Present Intern Group—Pi Chapter

Donald C. Brown, Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan; John H. Grant, Jr., St. Margaret's Hospital, Hammond, Indiana; Quentin D. Kenoyer, City Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana; Donald P. Morgan, Illinois University Hospitals, Chicago, Illinois; John R. Porter, II, Indiana University Hospitals, Indianapolis, Indiana; Jack H. Purcell, Methodist Hospital, Gary, Indiana; John E. Ross, Southern Baptist Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana; John L. Shively, Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Dr. J. West Mitchell, Chi, Pittsburgh, recently donated to the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, a number of old and rare medical books covering the history of medicine over several centuries.

Paul L. McLain, Chi, spoke on "Modern Therapy" on November 4, 1947, at the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, Pa.

Edward W. Jew, Chi, spoke on "Minor Surgery in the Office" on November 13, 1947, before the South Hills Branch of the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Alexander H. Colwell, Chi, and Murray F. McCaslin, Chi, addressed the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology during the annual session of the Academy from October 12-17, 1947, at Chicago.

Edward F. Brethauer, Jr., Chi, spoke on "Febrile Diseases and Endocrinology" on November 6, 1947, at the Arlington Hotel, Oil City, Pa.

Thomas C. Wilkinson, Chi, spoke on "The Use of the Gastroscopic Method in Diagnosis of Gastric Lesions" on October 23, 1947, before the Medical Conference in the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Basil K. Coady, Alpha Eta, 2 Fairfield Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia, has moved to his new location in that city on November 17th, 1947, where he is engaged in the practice of surgery. He has been appointed consultant in surgery and surgeon to the Royal Canadian Naval Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Alpha Lambda's "Work Shop"

A View of the Corner of the Chapter Room

A View of One of the Rooms Used by the Members for Study and Sleep

A Portion of the Staircase Leading from the Second to the First Floors

In the realization of just what a fraternal atmosphere and environment can offer to the student in his school years and the years to follow, the Alpha Lambda Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma Fraternity has undertaken, with keen initiative, the task of meeting the future with renewed spirit and endeavor.

Since the day the Chapter was founded the locus of Chapter activities has been 3232 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Till the present year, housing facilities were carried on a rental basis. Now, after many years of consternation over the operation of the Chapter house, stabilized management is a coming realization, thanks to a helpful alumni, good trustees and an excellent faculty advisor, Dr. John Franklin Huber, to whom the Chapter will everlastingly be grateful with a sincere sense of appreciation and respect for his invaluable advice, support, interest, and guidance.

In the year 1946, the proposition of buying the Chapter house was a matter of concern to but only a few of the active Chapter members, one of whom, Robert S. Graham, realized the absolute and relative values of such an undertaking. It was through the initiative of the one member cited, the support of the Treasurer and active Chapter members along with the alumni, and the guidance, support and advice of the trustees and faculty advisor that purchase of the Chapter property was consummated.

The interest in possessing property manifests itself in a plan to improve the property from its "status quo" condition of some nine years. To date most of the interior has been repainted and renovated, with plans projected well into the future to completely improve the property to the extent that maintenance will be minimal, appearance lasting, and a place to which all members will be proud to claim membership. Keen interest and endeavor of present members will make it so for those to follow. Possibilities are unlimited.

Past members, now well established in the practice of medicine, who have visited the property since their departure have been impressed with the progressive changes. The active Chapter hereby extends its cordial welcome to all its alumni to visit the Chapter house at any time. Of necessity, the addresses of most of the alumni have lapsed because of the war; hence, to establish contact, it is desired that all alumni write, with notice of their most permanent address.

What each man gets out of a fraternity is largely what he puts into it. Ever so true are these words, as each of the following presiding officers and committee chiefs of Alpha Lambda Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma can well attest:

Trustees: **Dr. John Franklin Huber**, Faculty Advisor; **Dr. Ernest Aegerter, Dr. Joseph C. Doane; George P. Rutt**, Vice President; **George E. Moerkirk**, Treasurer; **Moses M. Hartman**, Secretary; **Edward Smeloff**, House Manager; **William H. Weber**, Steward; **William Hughes**, Sergeant; **William Schindel**, Rushing Chairman; **Joseph C. Doane, Jr.**, Seminar Chairman; **Joseph Field**, Alumni Secretary; **H. J. Williams**, Inter-Fraternity Council Representative.

Fraternal atmosphere, management and social functions have been richly enhanced by the activities and interest of the Wives Committee of the Chapter. This organized group is composed of the wives of the married members of the Chapter and is governed by their presiding officer, **Mrs. Betty Hartman**, and **Mrs. John Franklin Huber**, advisor to the group.

Each of the aforementioned individuals will bear witness to the truth found in the following statements of H. D. Piercy, M. D.:

"We fail to have the true perspective if we think the Chapter House is no more than a place to eat and sleep while we are in Medical School. Every active man knows it is more than that. That Chapter fails in which the spirit is lacking to impart to its members values of those intangibles which make this communal life a thing more precious than the dollars paid for food and bed."

"That alumnus is wrong who thinks the active Chapter can maintain itself without alumni participation, supervision, and support. He is wrong if he feels that the active Chapter will not appreciate his active interest. Experience has shown that the strength of any Chapter depends upon the kind of cooperation existing between the Chapter and the alumni."

In progressing forward, let us always keep in mind the words of Daniel Burnham, Planner of Cities, the truth of which words is proving itself around us each and every day:

"Make no little plans. Little plans have no magic to stir man's blood and probably will not themselves be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work; remembering that a noble, logical diagram will never die, but long after we have gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency."

Fraternally,

George W. Weber, President
Alpha Lambda Chapter of
Phi Rho Sigma Fraternity.

Do You Want To Be An Allergist?

By JONATHAN FORMAN, M. D.,
Omega, Columbus, Ohio
Editor, Ohio State Medical Journal; Past President of the Grand Chapter, former Editor of the Journal; member of Executive Council; Vice-President, Friends of the Land.

Allergy in its various forms has been known for ages, but in recent years it has taken on new importance. We have learned how to control the symptoms and something about its prevention even if we have not learned about its basic mechanism. Moreover, industrialization and the consequent centralization of 85 per cent of our people in cities seems to have made all allergic manifestations the more prevalent. Our attempts to control our climate by means of air conditioning machines are still crude. They merely add to the wide variations in temperature and humidity to which we are already subjected. The concentration of our exposures to many dusts, pollens, and spores of fungi have also been greatly increased by the extent and rapidity of our systems of transportation. Many of the variations in our environment produced by modern living put added strains upon our autonomic nervous systems. As the years go by more and more of us develop imbalances of our vegetative nervous systems which increase our disposition to develop allergy. So that it is safe to say that 10 per cent of the patients in any physician's office, no matter what his field of practice, have some allergy as a major component of their complaint.

JONATHAN FORMAN, M. D., **Omega**

In reading the modern literature on Allergy one is thrown into great confusion. The reason for this is that there is a strange misuse of terms. To understand clearly even the popular literature on the subject one must realize that there are several types of Allergy. In the light of all our present day knowledge we should recognize the following types: (1) The Atopic—the familial variety with reagins in the skin and various shock organs; (2) the non-atopic varieties. Under this heading we find: nonreginic familiary allergy, the allergy of infections, the allergy to drugs and chemicals; allergy to sera, allergy to physical agents, and contact allergy in which the skin itself becomes allergic.

As diagnostic procedures in this field we have skin testing with its various techniques and the manipulation of elimination diets and other environmental factors. With the aid of these, the physician becomes a detective while he administers the various new and effective drugs to control the symptoms.

Allergy, along with tumors, psychosomatic medicine, medical history, and many other specialty courses in the medical curriculum, needs revamping and to be set vertically in the medical course. Today our medical curriculum is badly in need of integration. Each of us who teaches a specialty fails to take into account those parts of our subject that have already been covered in anatomy, physiology, immuniology, internal medicine and even in the other specialties. All too many of us are jealous of our special field and give out the impression with pride that "Medicine has become so complicated and extensive that today no one man can comprehend it or begin to cover the field." Nothing could be farther from the truth. Most of specialties with their own jargon depend upon manual manipulations for their existence and the training in the field is in fact manual training.

Allergy in this country is trying very hard to become such a specialty. It is over organized with its three national and two international societies and dozens of local and regional societies. There are now over 1,600 physicians who pay especial attention to allergic patients, in addition to the thousands of internists, pediatricians, and nose specialists who treat allergy as a part of the day's work in their field. It is doubtful whether Allergy can become a specialty in the proper sense of the term. Since it involves millions of our people, it must become a part of the general practice of every physician worthy of the name, no matter what his field of special interest may be.

There always will be, on the other hand, room for several hundred men who like being a detective better than the rest of our profession and who will take the time to work at it. These will equip themselves with many testing materials to aid them in the practice of their field of general interest and so will have sent to them many patients by other physicians for work-up, and in many instances for management.

It is a mistake to enter the practice of Allergy as a specialty from the laboratory. In no place in medicine is a background of private practice needed more badly. To the person who likes its exacting techniques Allergy does offer an attractive type of office practice. It, however, is the hardest kind of physical work and no one should undertake it because he has had a coronary episode or is for other reasons unable to do a hard day's work.

Phi Rho's on International Medical Assembly Program

The Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association of North America, at its meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, October 14th to 17th, 1947, heard from several Phi Rhos prominent in their respective fields:

"The Acute Abdomen: Roentgenographic Aids in Diagnosis," Dr. LeRoy R. Sante, Alpha Delta, Professor of Radiology and Director of the Department, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis Mo.; "Drugs and Methods for the Occasional Anesthetist," Dr. Ralph M. Waters, Kappa, Professor of Anesthesiology, University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison, Wis.; "Respiratory Emergencies," Dr. John A. Toomey, Kappa, Professor of Clinical Pediatrics and Contagious Diseases, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio; "The Surgical Treatment of Coarctation of the Aorta," Dr. Oscar T. Clagett, Psi, Associate Professor of Surgery, Mayo Foundation, University of Minnesota Graduate School of Medicine, Rochester, Minnesota.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

With this initial letter we are inaugurating a series of news letters concerning your fraternity.

We have just completed a most successful rush season. We have 20 of the best freshmen pledged to our chapter. This is rather a large number, but all are A-1 boys. Of these 20 men, 9 are married, 11 are single. The '01 fraternity house is literally bulging. Here they are.

Ed Beck-Houston; **Ed Brooks**-Bagwell; **Herman Bryan**-Ranger; **Ed Carter**-Beaumont; **Bill DeWitt**-El Paso; **Rocky Gilliam** - Houston; **Sterling Hardt**-Austin; **Clifford Haynes**-Trinidad; **Bill Holt**-Slaton; **Bob Ingram**-Houston; **Ed Lancaster** - Dallas; **Bill McCray**-El Paso; **Bill McLeroy**-Palestine; **Dewey Peace, Jr.**-Kingsville; **Bob Rice**-Tyler; **Herb Sevbold**-Temple; **Wirt Smith**-Houston; **Jack Walker**-Sam Norwood; **Don Warren**-Merkel; **Byron Wright**-Alpine.

We owe our Houston alumni a great ovation for the rush party they spon-

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CENSOR MEDICINÆ

● Customs change, just as styles change. A few years ago, when it was the custom to expect regimentation of all our activities, the medical profession was threatened with federal control. This threat still exists, but it can become an actuality only by the consent or acquiescence of the medical profession itself.

● Would you wish to be on the dole roll of the "Medical W.P.A.?"

● Sooner or later you will have to answer this question, and it will affect the entire medical profession.

● Muscle is not developed by idleness; character is not developed by submitting to governmental paternalism; medical ability is not developed by shiftlessness.

● Industry and thrift, initiative and enthusiasm are the builders of medical success and eminence.

● Don't be influenced by the whiners; let the socially inadequate physician seek his own destiny, but do not submit to the arguments he advances as excuses for his weakness. They make up the group that threaten the future freedom of medicine. They have been given an equal opportunity with you to make a success of their practice and have failed. They are the "have-nots" and envy you the fruits of your work. Try as you might, you cannot convert them to a sane or a sensible outlook; on the contrary, they want what you have earned, without working for it themselves. They may not admit it—they may be completely unaware of the fact that they are following the Communist line. That is how Communism grows.

● Do you remember the doctor who, once he donned the uniform of a medical officer in the Army or Navy, and acquired a bit of rank, became overbearing, and made life miserable for his subordinates? Do you know what became of him? He stayed in service.

● Have you ever stopped to consider how different your life would be if there were no medical fraternities? Something very definite would be removed from your daily experience, and life would lose its zest, and you would be deprived of the daily comradeship of a grand group of guys.

● Medical fraternities stand as a solid bulwark against the inroads of communism, and of its vanguard, socialized medicine. Don't weaken your strongest defense against regimentation.

● A good medical journal in hand is better than a little slam in spades. Spend some of your leisure time each day advancing your knowledge of medicine. Concentration on your studies pays bigger dividends than does a straight left elbow with a mashie.

Brugler Heads Boston Children's Hospital

GUY W. BRUGLER, M. D., **Kappa**

Guy W. Brugler, **Kappa,** Councilor for Ohio, has been appointed director of the Children's Hospital in Boston, assuming his new duties November 1, 1947. Dr. Brugler is to head a projected ten-million-dollar children's medical center in Boston, and will have the task of integrating the services of several famous institutions for child care. In addition to the Children's Hospital, the House of the Good Samaritan, the Sharon Sanatorium, Infants Hospital, and the Wellesley Convalescent Home will be associated with the center, which is expected to be the largest of its kind in the world. Dr. Brugler was formerly assistant director of the University Hospitals, Cleveland.

CENSOR MEDICINÆ

● Get a copy of "The Medical Student" from your chapter secretary and learn how to be healthy, and the fundamentals of a future rich in usefulness and worldly goods. The best minds in medicine and in Phi Rho Sigma give you the benefit of many years of experience. Fundamental truth does not change; what was true at the time of its publication is true today. READ IT! ! !

PHI RHO ENGAGED TO "MISS AMERICA"

DR. AND MISS AMERICA

John V. Hummel, **Chi Epsilon, 1947**, and his beautiful fiancee, Miss Barbara Walker, "Miss America of 1947."

When Miss Barbara Jo Walker, of Memphis, Tennessee, was named "Miss America of 1947" at the annual Beauty Pageant at Atlantic City this summer, the event was of much more than passing interest to the brothers of Chi Epsilon Chapter at the University of Tennessee School of Medicine. For Miss Walker is engaged to John V. Hummel of Chi Epsilon. Brother Hummel was immediately dubbed "Mr. America" by his classmates. This has since been changed to "Dr. America" since Hummel graduated this year and is now serving his internshsip. Brother Hummel has been bearing up very well under his new honors, but with Barbara beside him, who wouldn't? If there has been any doubt in your mind about the selection made by the judges of the beauty contest, just look at the above picture of "Dr. and Miss America" and you will see that in this case there was no mistake.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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sored at the River Oaks Country Club in Houston on September 9. Of the 7 rushees present, 6 were convinced that Phi Sig was the only fraternity. During the rushing season, we had three "bang up" parties. For two "beer busts" we traveled inland to Dr. Ave's home on the bayou at Dickinson. Dr. Blocker culminated the rushing by having a turkey feed—darn good food and drinks!

Our house at 523 10th St. has just been completely redecorated through funds made available from the Phi Rho Sigma Benefit Association. The work was done by the actives on a 24-hour schedule. All rooms were either painted or papered. All rooms now have venetian blinds; we have new drapes downstairs, a new rug and some new furniture. New linoleum was put up and down stairs. Dr. Otto had the pooltable repaired, and it is now under heavy use. The house now is really an impressive sight. There is no doubt that the house was a big selling point in acquiring new men.

We have recently had a visitation from the Secretary-Treasurer of the central office of Phi Rho Sigma—Dr. Bill Ruhe. He left many helpful hints and also gave a good solid 15-minute rush talk in Houston at the party. Quite convincing!

Fraternally yours,

Vernie Stembridge, President,
Alpha Nu Chapter,
(Galveston)

Dr. Truman G. Blocker, Jr., associate professor of surgery since 1944, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, has been appointed professor of plastic and maxillofacial surgery and director of the postgraduate training program at the University. A graduate of the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galvestion, 1933, he was a resident surgeon and attending surgeon and plastic surgeon at the John Sealy Hospital. Galveston. and plastic surgeon for the State Hospital for Crippled Children, 1935-1936. From 1936 to 1942 he was an assistant professor of surgery. He served in the war as a lieutenant-colonel in the medical corps of the Army of the United States.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

In September of 1947, the Chi Alpha Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma bought a beautiful three-story white stucco house located at 1306 Troupe Street, Augusta, Georgia.

CHI ALPHA'S NEW HOME

This house stands about one hundred twenty feet from the road and is entered through a circular drive. One side of the house steps lead down to a beautiful garden of evergreens and flowers, centered by a large fountain and fish pool. Behind the house is a large yard that someday will be a tennis and volley ball court.

On both sides of the front entrance is a porch. As you enter the reception hall you see a beautiful stairway before you; to the right of the hall you enter the spacious living room with its large marble fireplace; and from the living room you go to the dining room and then the kitchen. To the left of the reception hall is the library.

The second floor has five large bed-

rooms and two baths and the third floor has two large bedrooms and a bath.

The house also has a basement, which contains the heating system. Plans are now under way for making half of the basement into a rumpus room.

The Chapter is very grateful for financial support given by all the Chi Alpha Alumni. We hope they will all pay us a personal visit soon to see the house.

DON SCHMIDT, Secretary,
Chi Alpha Chapter.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Howell Brewer, Chi Zeta Chapter, is now the manager of the Pilot Organization of the Veterans Association in the Field of Rehabilitation at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

THOUGHTS ON AN ARMY MEDICAL CAREER

(Continued from Page 1)

the possibility of much higher returns from civilian practice—and also of much less.

A survey of 225 officers of the Regular Army Medical Corps over a period of eighteen years showed that, of the 116 who left the service, about 40 per cent retired for physical disability, 20 per cent for age, 9 per cent after thirty years' service, and 12 per cent resigned for personal reasons. Apparently, an army career is quite satisfactory to the majority of physicians who have experienced it.

Of more importance than money, to the average young doctor, is a definite opportunity for professional improvement — for study and specialization to make himself a better physician. He has entered on his career with high hopes which too often are blasted by lack of time and money. The Army conducts residency-type training which allows and encourages doctors to advance in their professional qualifications. It is the policy to arrange their training and assignments to enable them to obtain board certification as specialists from recognized civilian specialty boards. All of this training may be obtained in Army hospitals. The present

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Flynn Heads Southern California Phi Rho's

JOHN F. FLYNN, JR., M. D., **Delta**

At the annual Founders' Day Banquet of the Southern California Alumni Association of Phi Rho Sigma, held at the Jonathan Club on Friday evening, November 7th, Dr. John F. Flynn, Jr. was elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. Flynn can be relied upon to carry into the new office the same type of aggressive and capable activity in behalf of the Fraternity that characterized his undergraduate days at Delta Chapter, where he served as Secretary-Treasurer in 1936-37 and President for the year 1937-38. During World War II, he served as a medical officer in the Public Health Service, and demonstrated his professional ability by being delegated the responsibility for establishing rapid treatment centers for venereal disease in Meridian, Miss., and in Los Angeles. He was separated from the service in September, 1946. At the present time he is engaged in the practice of urology in Westwood. He also holds the position of assistant urologist for the Santa Fe Railway.

Dr. Francis E. Guinney, Delta, one of Los Angeles' prominent anesthetists, and himself well known for his fraternal zeal, was elected Vice-President.

Dr. Alfred G. Henrich, Alpha Delta, well recognized for his surgical ability, has done such an outstanding job as Secretary-Treasurer that there can be no doubt about hs being re-elected as long as he is willing to serve.

Through the kindness of Dr. C. W. Pierce, Delta, Mr. Otto Ploetz rendered a number of vocal selections in the pleasing manner for which he is so well known in this community. He was accompanied at the piano by the talented Miss LuVerne Wilcox.

The Phi Rho Sigma Alumni Association of Southern California is a live and going concern.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AS A CAREER

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may be cited. You are familiar with the havoc wrought by the atom bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the two atom bomb tests at Bikini in the summer of 1946, when fission products reputedly equal in radioactive effect to tons of radium were used, it is reported that not a single individual of the some 60,000 participants received a harmful amount of radiation (Sterner). The prevention of x-ray burns is an old story to the roentgenologist, but in the last few years x-ray machines have been put to industrial applications, to detect flaws in castings, in welds, and in other inspection work. The million volt x-ray machine already in use may shortly be a rather common instrument in some of our heavy industries. The use of atom fission products in industry is probably not a long way off.

The industrial hygienist in recent years has gone into the industrial plants, and has ferreted out possible hazardous working environments. With proper control of such hazards, and with proper housekeeping and protection of machinery, the accident work of the industrial physician is cut down, but there always appears to be an occasional break

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THOUGHTS ON AN ARMY MEDICAL CAREER

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policy of making all general hospitals centers for certain types of cases and specialty training gives the officers in these centers exceptionally wide and varied experience.

In addition, officers quite frequently are assigned to universities for advanced training which makes them leaders in their fields throughout the Nation. In entering the Army Medical Corps, the young physician joins a scientifically distinguished company which includes the names of William Beaumont, known for his indefatigable researches in human digestion; Jonathan Letterman, whose organizational scheme of evacuating wounded from the battlefield in the 1860's is still the basis of subsequent plans; John Shaw Billings, founder of the Index Catalogue of the Army Medical Library—the greatest bibliographical undertaking of all time; Walter Reed, discoverer of the mode of transmission of yellow fever; George M. Sternberg and his contributions to the study of bacteriology; William C. Gorgas, whose sanitary measures in Panama enabled us to construct and operate the great Canal where others had repeatedly failed; George F. Bushnell, who gave early impetus to the care and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis; and Carl R. Darnall, whose discovery of a method for the practical sterilization of water by means of chlorine has had world-wide application. Many other names could be selected as examples from the long roster of scientific research workers which illuminates the history of the Army Medical Department. The scourges of yellow fever and smallpox lie in the past, while many common sanitary measures are taken for granted by populations all over the world; but the men responsible for these achievements are a part of the heritage of the medical service of the Army.

Research in the medical sciences concomitantly with advancements in allied scientific fields has become so specialized that today the chances of an individual making a worth-while contribution while working alone are markedly less than in the days of Pasteur. The young Army physician interested in a research career will find available and necessary to his studies the experiences and services of laboratories and scientists working in such fields as physiology, biochemistry, radio-active materials. Thus, the success of his research undertakings is better assured by a ready access to these specialized medical sciences. Likewise, the opportunities and problems of research are protean. Each research problem may be studied first in the laboratory and later transferred to the field, whether it be the surgical ward of a general hospital, the aspects of practice in the Arctic, or the medical problems of pilots operating aircraft flying at supersonic speeds in the stratosphere. Thus, by sponsoring many types of research and attracting the best young doctors to this type of career, will the Army fulfill its responsibilities.

Many are attracted by the opportunity to travel. Medical Corps officers are assigned wherever there are American troops in the field—at present this includes Europe, the Far East, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and all over the United States. An Army doctor may be assigned to an American Embassy or Legation anywhere in the world. Even aside from the experience of travel itself, the widespread stations offer opportunities for professional improvement by bringing the physician continual fresh contacts with his fellow doctors all over the world.

The objection sometimes is raised that the Army doctor's practice lacks variety, that so far as troops are concerned, his patients are about the healthiest young men in the world, whose ailments are likely to be infrequent and relatively simple. This to a certain extent is true, although it must be remembered that the Medical Corps officer also cares for the families of Army personnel. But, much more than in the case of a civilian physician, his primary job is to keep people well rather than to treat them when they are sick. Of these two responsibilities, the former is likely to prove the more difficult and require the greatest professional skill. It is the realm of preventive medicine. In peace, the responsibility of the Medical Corps is three-fold. It must keep the Army in the best possible physical condition to respond immediately to any call to arms. It must act as "family doctors" to soldiers and their families. But above all, it must visualize any coming conflict and look upon itself as the nucleus from which a vastly greater organization must arise overnight. It must foresee the medical problems of war and be prepared to meet them without any lengthy period of study and preparation. Thus, it can be seen that the medical problem of immediate care of the sick in intervals between wars is perhaps the simplest the Medical Corps officer must face. He must, above all, be a prophet of coming events and make appropriate preparations to meet them.

The job of the Army doctor in war is much better known and appreciated. He must keep troops fit to fight from day to day. On him rests the responsibility that the mortality and morbidity rates from disease and wounds be kept at the lowest possible level, with the most advanced techniques of science applied often under the worst possible circumstances. The record of the last war, fought with the most devastating weapons known to history but with the lowest mortality rate among American troops, speaks for itself.

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THOUGHTS ON AN ARMY MEDICAL CAREER

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But this was the result of no miracle. Had there not been devoted officers dreaming, studying, planning, and working for years before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the story would certainly have been far different. The Medical Corps was ready to go into action as soon as the first bomb was dropped.

The criticism sometimes is advanced—usually by those with very little experience with the military service—that the Army physician is in danger of losing touch with the actual practice of medicine and becoming a desk executive, an administrator, a disciplinarian. The impression somehow has been created that he is overburdened with "paper work" with the details of running a hospital's commissary, sitting on courts martial, and the like. Had this been entirely true in the past, I do not think so many celebrated physicians and surgeons would have developed in the military service. But, in any event, it will be much less true in the future. More and more the purely administrative and disciplinary responsibilities will be passed to the Medical Service Corps, composed of officers who are specialists in their own lines and who are much better equipped by training and temperament for the more or less routine activities of a military establishment. Henceforth, the Army medical officer will be more and more a doctor whose sole concern is the bedside and battlefield care of the sick and wounded and the advancement of his own skill in his own profession that he may be a prophet of the future.

In brief, to the young doctor the Army offers the opportunity to mold history, to serve his fellowman perhaps beyond all dreams of the past, the finest possible opportunities for advancement in his chosen profession, and relative freedom from economic worry. The medical school graduate can obtain much more detailed information by writing to the Office of the Surgeon General in Washington or by consulting the commanding officer of the Army hospital nearest his home.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AS A CAREER

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in the safety features provided, an ignorant or careless worker, or some unfortunate accident to bring the workers to the doctor's office.

General health problems of the worker in the shops, and more recently of the entire forces in industry, including the top executives, are receiving closer attention by the physician in industry. Answers to problems of rehabilitation of the defective and disabled have been stimulated by the demands of the past war and more recent demands for increased production. The experience that proper placement, training and supervision of the defective or partially disabled workman may make him an effective producer, may save many from the scrap heap of human derelicts, and make them again happy and productive citizens. It has been estimated that there are twenty-three million persons in the United States handicapped because of disease, injury or maladjustment, a majority of whom might be made employable or improved by careful medical and social adjustments (Krusen). In this important job the industrial physician does his part.

With increased demand for effective labor, and more careful analysis of the mental as well as the physical capacities and reserves of our population during the recent war, management in industry is more cognizant of the importance of psychiatry as a specialty related to industry. The capable industrial physician will be able to recognize and to handle many of the mental disturbances of the employees sent to him for handling. In a fair percentage, as in other physical conditions, the psychoneurotic or psychotic employee will be referred to the specialist for further care.

The slogan, "ill clothed, ill housed, ill fed" of the 1930's and subsequently, may have been partly responsible for the recent marked increase in the attention paid to nutritional problems of the industrial worker, which has resulted in the wider use of canteens, cafeterias, calories, and vitamin pills for workers in industrial plants, partly under the supervision and advice of the plant medical departments.

With the addition of hospital and medical insurance coverage, and other protective benefits afforded by many companies to their employees, the company physician frequently becomes an arbiter in related questions under dispute. As a liaison between the place of employment and the family doctor or specialist he often becomes, as Selby has so aptly put it, "the uninvited consultant."

As in other specialties, leaders in industrial medicine are realizing the importance of attention to the subject of industrial medicine in undergraduate medical education, and the necessity of graduate training for further qualification as an experienced and capable practitioner in this field. Some medical schools, particularly those near large industrial areas, have in one form or another included some of the phases of industrial medical practice in their curriculum. If the present large demand continues for specialists in various fields of practice it is possible that a National specialty board in the field of industrial medicine and surgery may be created. In addition to the demands of private industry for physicians trained to handle such a practice, government agencies interested in and responsible for supervision of health problems of industry offer some opportunities for the specially trained.

The American Medical Association's Council on Medical Education has approved fellowship and residency training in the specialty of occupational medi-

cine, not only in medical schools, universities and hospitals, but also in plants which have adequate supervision in plant training. A number of fellowships for graduate training in industrial medicine are available.

In many ways the general practice of medicine, or of one of its other specialties, will offer other and different rewards than that of an industrial practice. The successful physician in industry may lose some of his independence; the financial rewards may not be so great, although on the average they will probably equal those in most other types of practice. In industry, the hours of work are perhaps steadier, the maintenance of a private office at personal expense may not be necessary, and, depending on the tides of business booms and recessions, the industrial work may be heavy or light, but in this respect it probably differs little from that of general practice.

Several monthly periodicals on the subject are published, among which are Industrial Medicine, Occupational Medicine, and Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology. In addition, much of the material in other published works on general medical subjects will apply to the subject.

In 1915, a small group of modern pioneers in the field of industrial medicine and surgery formed the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons. My late preceptor and predecessor, Doctor Thomas Crowder, happened to be one of the founders. The Association now has a membership of over seventeen hundred, and is still growing.

As the forces of society and government evolve we may be reasonably sure that the physician in industry of the near future will find himself in the middle of a very interesting career.

A copy of "A Blind Hog's Acorns," by Carey McCord, recent recipient of the Knudson Award for his outstanding work in industrial hygiene, might be a happy addition to the Chapter Library. It is a short collection of interesting sketches of experiences in the life of a busy industrial physician. Also suggested is a copy of R. T. Johnstone's "Occupational Diseases."

Chapter Eternal

The Journal of the American Medical Association notes the recent passing of Elliott Carr Cutler, Nu Chapter, a prominent member of Phi Rho Sigma.

"Elliott Carr Cutler, Moseley professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School and at the graduate school in Boston, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., August 16th, aged 59, of carcinoma of the prostate. Dr. Cutler was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1888, and graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1913. At the outbreak of World War I he was placed in charge of the first Harvard medical unit in Paris, receiving a captain's commission in May, 1917 and a promotion to major when placed in charge of Base Hospital Number 5. Returning to civilian life in 1919, he became an instructor in surgery at Harvard and in 1921 was named chairman of the department of surgery and the laboratory of surgery. He served as professor of surgery at Western Reserve University School of Medicine and director of surgery at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, from 1924 to 1932, when he succeeded the late Dr. Harvey Cushing as Moseley professor of surgery at Harvard and chief surgeon at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital."

Harrison Kemper Walterhouse, Pi, aged 68, died September 7 at his home in Ladoga, Indiana as result of an automobile accident. He had practiced medicine for more than 40 years.

He was graduated from Indiana Medical School, then affiliated with Purdue, in 1904 and continued his studies with two years' postgraduate work in Johns Hopkins University and a term in Chicago University.

Born in Muncie, Indiana, he was a nephew of Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, a former president of the Indiana State Medical Society. He is survived by his wife, a son, David Kemper, a daughter, Mrs. Jane Hawley, and a grandson, Harrison Hawley.

The community he had served so well paid him great honor.

Guy Arthur Myers, Jr., died in Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa., of wounds received in action on November 25th, 1944, when he was serving in Holland as a captain in the Army Medical Corps. At the time of his death he held the rank of major (retired) in the Medical Corps.

After being hospitalized in England for several weeks, Dr. Myers returned to the States on January 13th, 1945, and since that time has been undergoing a series of operations and treatments. He was able to return occasionally to Atlanta on convalescent leave, but eventually succumbed to the old injuries.

Dr. James Slater Crawford, Chi, Pittsburgh, aged 71, died July 12th, 1947.

Born in Taylorstown, Pa., in 1876, he received his pre-medical education at Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pa., and then was graduated in medicine from the University of Pittsburgh in 1899. Instead of an internship, he became associated for several years with his uncle, Dr. John Crawford, a busy practitioner of Coraopolis. He did postgraduate work in Boston in 1914 and in New York in 1923. His later practice was limited to internal medicine.

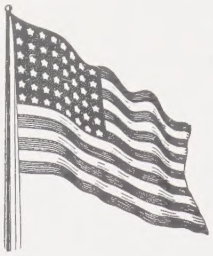
Dr. Crawford is survived by his widow, one son, and one daughter.

Richard Rouse, Chi Chapter, died October 10, 1947.

William C. Edmison, Epsilon, died September 10, 1947.

H. Eugene Allen, Gamma, died September 17, 1947.

Albert O. Singleton, Alpha Nu, died in June, 1947.

On Behalf  of Liberty

There are two great, basic, opposing philosophies in the world today:

COLLECTIVISM	INDIVIDUALISM
Omnipotent government	Limited government
Planning by one for everyone	Planning by everyone
State-planned production	Production for exchange, use, gift and profit
Worship of the state and its leader	Freedom of religious belief and worship
Censorship	Freedom of speech and press
Public ownership	Private ownership
Government monopolies	Freedom of competition
State control of employment	Freedom of opportunity
Conscription of labor and capital	Voluntary cooperation
Prices fixed by government	Prices determined in free markets
"To each according to his need"	To each according to his merit
Compulsory social security	Personal responsibility
Progressive taxation	Proportional taxation

—From one of the publications of The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.

Chapter Eternal

Judson P. Boulware, Lambda Phi, passed away at his home, 412 South High Street, Bloomington, Indiana, on October 1st, 1947.

Henry Clay Long, Chi Zeta Chi, passed away at his home in Knoxville, Tennessee, on September 14th, 1947.

Marion Trotti Benson, Sr., M. D., Chi Beta, of Atlanta, Georgia, passed away in his home on September 3rd, 1947.

Dr. Benson was a Past President of Fulton County Medical Society and of the Atlanta Emory University Alumni Association. Among other organizations, he was a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons.

Charles E. Rooney, Eta, passed away at his home in Santa Monica, California, on November 1st, 1947, after a long illness. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Marie S. Rooney; two daughters, Mrs. Mary R. Hinchey and Mrs. Margaret Packard, and three sons, Paul, Francis, and Dr. John C. Rooney.

Ronald F. Garvey, Alpha Omicron Delta, passed away at his home in Olean, N. Y., August 26th, 1947.

Can This Be America?

"WAR DEPARTMENT EDUCATION MANUAL EM763

Chapter 28, Economic Inequality: Causes and Cures, Page 523

THE EXTENSION OF SOCIAL SERVICES. The abolition of most inheritance and an increase in the taxes on large incomes would do much to reduce economic inequality and, at the same time, would produce an enormous amount of revenue. To mention specifically but one important item, we may note the fact that the estate tax that we have proposed would, within a century at the most, bring all land (or at least all land used for business purposes) into the hands of the government. This land would doubtless then, as now, be rented out to the highest bidders, and would produce a large and steady income year by year. We believe that estate and income taxation should be made to promote equality not only by relieving the rich of their surpluses, but by bestowing upon the poor the revenue collected in this way. It would doubtless be a mistake to make the distribution on a percapita basis, and in the form of cash. Hence, we propose that it be done in a way that is both simple and sane—through the extension of social services."

(Editor's Note: This little gem comes from an indoctrination manual published by the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin. It was part of the basic training given our soldiers until angry protests by civic groups and a congressional inquiry resulted in its suppression.)

"There is no way to raise the standard of living except by increasing man's output on production.

That depends on:

*** BETTER SKILL**
**** BETTER METHODS**
***** BETTER TOOLS**

How can Government control make any of these BETTER?

—Samuel B. Pettengill